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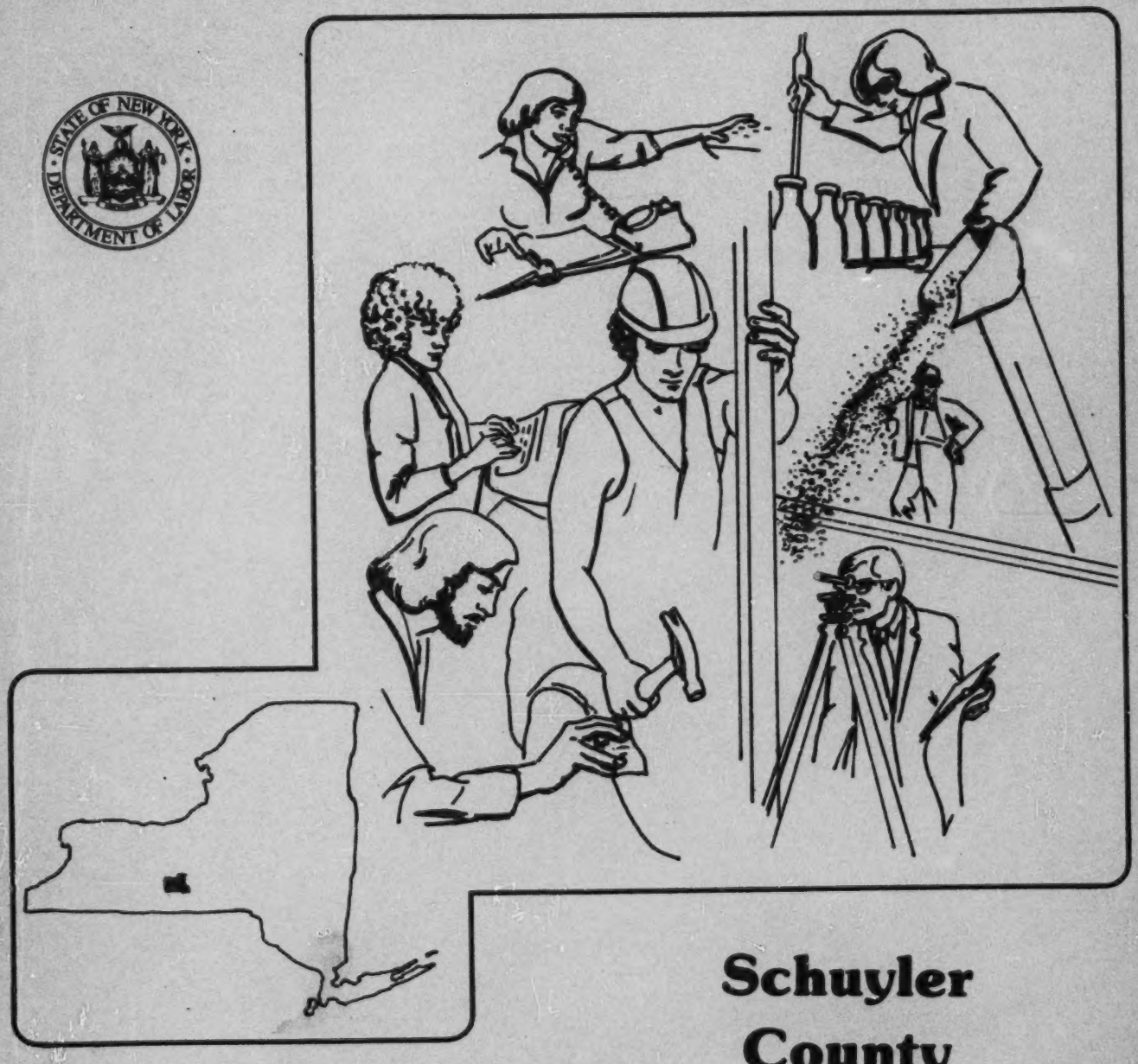
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Schuyler County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Schuyler County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 12, Fiscal Year 1985

December 1984

This report was prepared by Frank Surdey with the assistance of Joseph Kozlowski, Pat Ross and Judy Thompson, under the direction of David J. Nyhan, Principal Economist.

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Please answer the questions below. Your comments and answers will assist us in improving future issues of *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

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Contents

Preface ix
Geographic Highlights 1
Population Trends and Characteristics 4
The Labor Market 11
Income 18
Social Program Statistics 26
Education 28
Appendix I. Occupational Supply and Demand 32
Appendix II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Schuyler County 40
Appendix III. Population by Age and Sex, 1970 vs. 1980, Schuyler County 42
Appendix IV. Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During the 1980 Census, Schuyler County 43
Glossary of Terms 45

TEXT TABLES, GRAPHS AND MAPS

Geographic Highlights

Table

1. Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, Schuyler County and New York State, 1968 3

Maps

1. County Location, Schuyler County 1
2. Transportation Network, Schuyler County, 1984 2

Population Trends and Characteristics

Tables

2. Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Schuyler County, 1900-1980 5
3. Percent Change in Population by Decade, New York State and Schuyler County, 1900-1980 5
4. Population by County Subdivision, Schuyler County, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 7
5. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Schuyler County, 1980 9
6. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Schuyler County Subdivisions, 1980 10
7. Age Distribution by Race and Hispanic Origin, Schuyler County, 1980 10

Graphs

1. Population Growth Trends, Schuyler County, 1900-1980 5
2. Comparative Age Distribution, Schuyler County, 1970, 1980 and 1985 8

Maps

3. Population Density by County Subdivision, Schuyler County, 1980 4
4. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision, Schuyler County, 1950-1980 6

CONTENTS--continued

The Labor Market

Tables

8. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Schuyler County, New York State and the United States, 1970 and 1980 12
9. Civilian Labor Force Status, Schuyler County, 1974-1983 12
10. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Schuyler County, New York State, and the United States, Averaged for 1981-1983 15
11. Three-Year Average Growth Rates of Employment by Industry for Schuyler County, New York State and the United States, 1970-1972 to 1981-1983 16
12. Changes in the Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, 1970-1972 to 1981-1983, Schuyler County 17

Graphs

3. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Schuyler County, 1974-1983 11
4. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Schuyler County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983 13
5. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Schuyler County and New York State, Average by Month, 1978-1983 14

Income

Tables

13. Personal Income of Schuyler County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981 18
14. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned by Industry in Schuyler County and New York State, 1981 19
15. Average Weekly Wages Paid to Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance, By Major Industry Group, Schuyler County, 1978-1982 21
16. Median Income, Schuyler County and New York State, 1979 21
17. Families and Individual Persons With Income Below the Poverty Level by Race, Schuyler County and New York State, 1980 22
18. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty, Schuyler County, 1980 23
19. Families with Income Below Poverty Level, Schuyler County and New York State, 1980 23
20. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Schuyler County and New York State, 1980 24
21. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Schuyler County, 1984 25

Graphs

6. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Schuyler County, 1981 19
7. Per Capita Personal Income, Schuyler County and New York State, 1970-1982 20

Social Program Statistics

Table

22. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Schuyler County, 1983 26

Graph

8. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Schuyler County, Average by Quarter, 1981-1983 27

CONTENTS--continued

Education

Tables

23. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Schuyler County, 1982-1983 28
24. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Schuyler County, 1980-81 to 1982-83 28
25. Education or Employment Intentions of 1982-1983 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Schuyler County 30

Graphs

9. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Schuyler County, 1981-1982 to 1992-1993 29
10. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and Nonpublic Schools, Schuyler County, 1980-1981 to 1992-1993 30

Preface

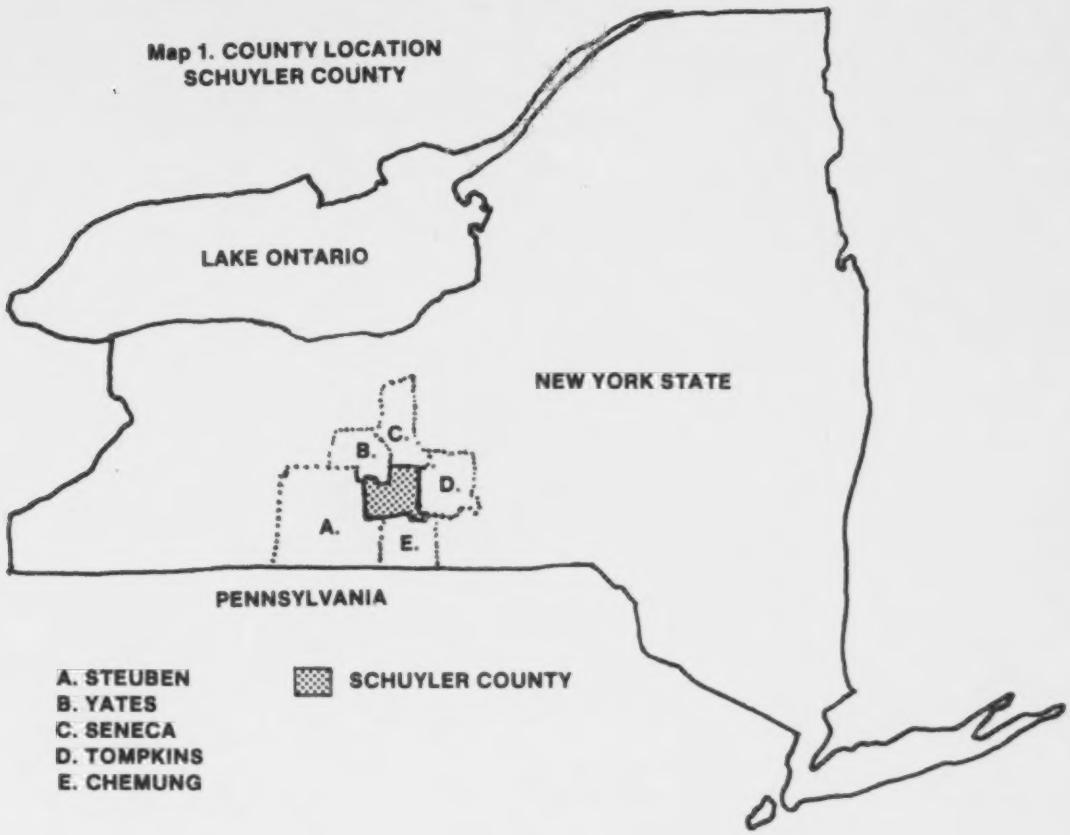
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

Geographic Highlights

Schuyler County is located in the center of New York State's "Southern Tier". As depicted in Map 1, the county is bordered by Tompkins County to the east; Yates and Seneca counties to the north; Steuben County to the west; and Chemung County to the south. The major village in the county, Watkins Glen, is located at the base of Seneca Lake--one of the "Finger Lakes."



Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
SCHUYLER COUNTY

Transportation Facilities

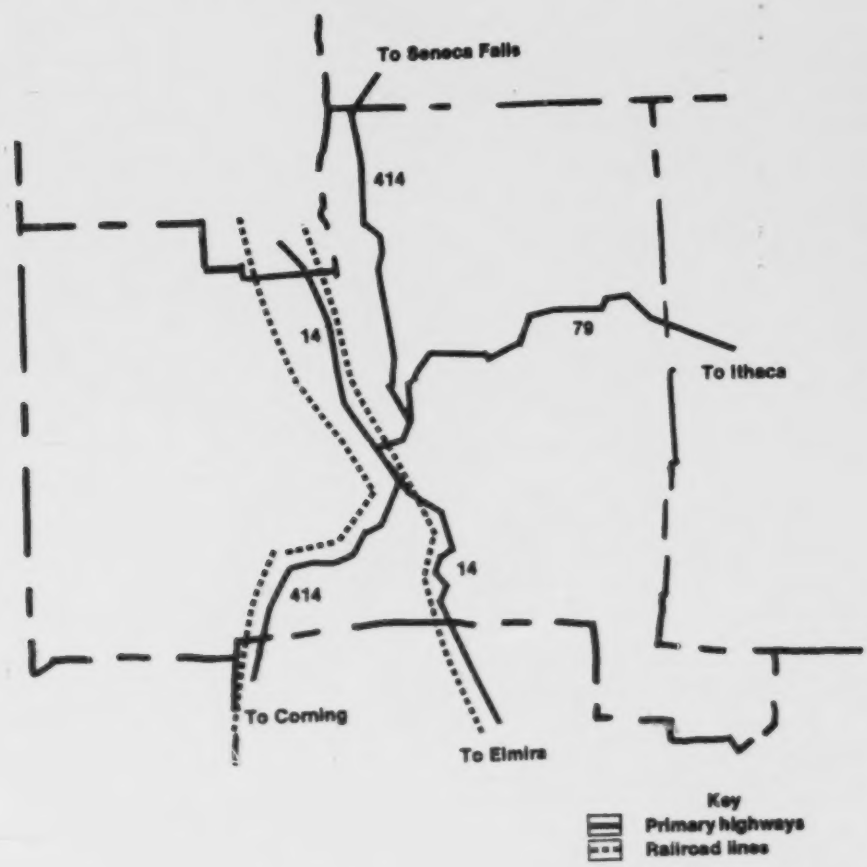
Highways. Route 14 bisects Schuyler County, running north-south on the western side of Seneca Lake. Route 14 connects Watkins Glen with Geneva and the New York State Thruway to the north and Elmira to the south. Other major thoroughfares include Route 79, which connects Watkins Glen with Ithaca; and Route 414, which runs northward from Corning to Watkins Glen--on the eastern side of Seneca Lake.

Rail. Conrail supplies the only rail service to Schuyler County. The freight service runs from Watkins Glen north to Himrod, on the western side of Seneca Lake. From Himrod, the line leads to Syracuse--where connections to major cities throughout the country are available.

Air transportation. There are no major public airports in Schuyler County, although service is available at two nearby airports--the Elmira-Corning Airport and Tompkins County Airport in Ithaca. Both airports have the same three major carriers, U.S. Air, Air North, and Empire Airlines. Passenger and freight services are available. Residents can take connecting flights from Pittsburg or New York City to anywhere in the country via U.S. Air. Air North travels to Binghamton, Washington

D.C., and Ithaca. Empire Airlines provides service to New York City (Kennedy and LaGuardia), Newark, Islip, White Plains, Boston, Utica-Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Washington D.C., Baltimore, Montreal, Ithaca, and Binghamton.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
SCHUYLER COUNTY
1984



Land Characteristics

According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resource (LUNR) inventory, approximately 1.2 percent of Schuyler County's total surface area (341.5 square miles) was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses--significantly lower than the comparable figure for New York State (4.1 percent). Woodlands comprised the largest portion of Schuyler County surface area (51.1 percent), followed by active agriculture (24.2 percent). Statewide, woodlands covered nearly 55 percent of total surface area with active agriculture nearly 22 percent. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land use by category for Schuyler County and New York State. □

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1968

Category of use	Schuyler County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	341.5	49,374.4
Active agriculture	24.2	21.9
Woodlands, forest	22.8	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	28.3	17.6
Wet lands	2.2	4.2
Water	4.5	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	–	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	15.7	6.7

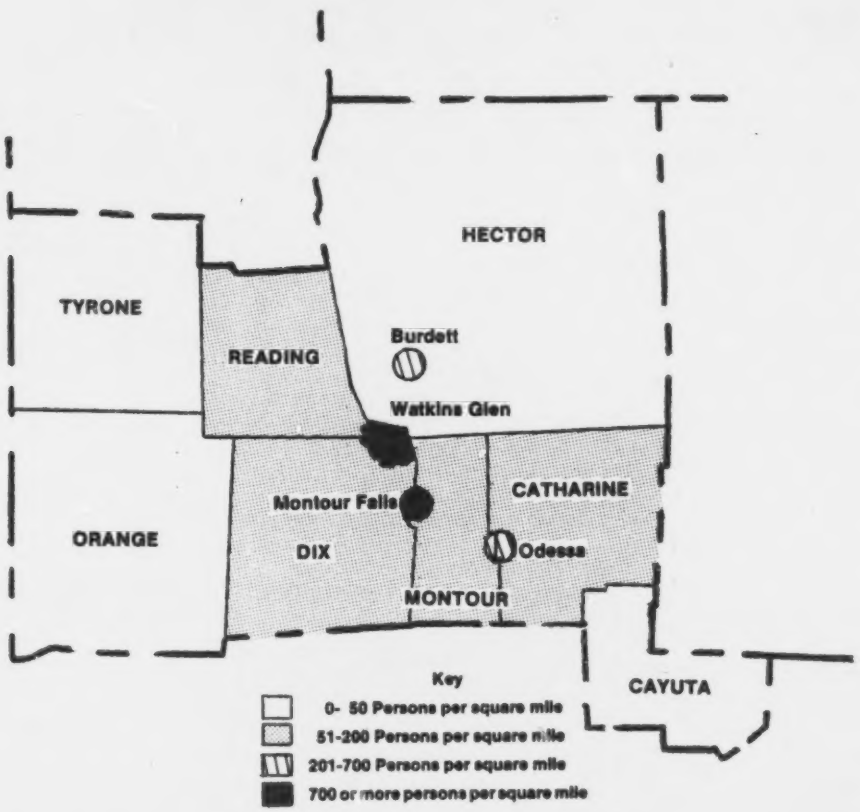
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Densities: 1980

According to the 1980 Census, the population of Schuyler County totaled 17,686. There were 51.8 persons per square mile in the county compared with an average of 370.6 residents per square mile in New York State. The most densely populated subdivision of Schuyler County was the village of Watkins Glen (1,525.0/sq. mi.). Population densities of the other three villages in the county ranged from 410.0 per square mile in Burdett to 746.2 per square mile in Montour Falls. Among townships, Montour was the most densely populated (141.7/sq. mi.) while Cayuta (27.7/sq. mi.) was the least.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION SCHUYLER COUNTY 1980



Population Changes: 1900 to 1980

From 1900 to 1980, the population of Schuyler County advanced by 11.9 percent while growth statewide totaled 141.6 percent over the period. The county registered declines from 1900 to 1930. Since 1930, population gains were posted for each decennial census period. The only reduction in population recorded for New York State was from 1970 to 1980 (-3.7 percent). Graph 1, Table 2, and Table 3 present population growth trends for New York State and Schuyler County from 1900 to 1980.

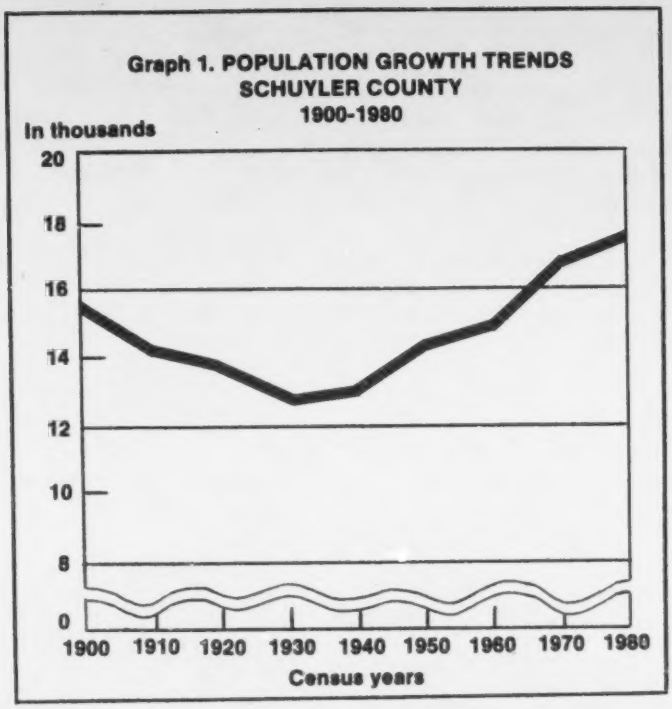


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS NEW YORK STATE AND SCHUYLER COUNTY 1900-1980

Year	New York State	Schuyler County
1900	7,268,894	15,811
1910	9,113,614	14,004
1920	10,385,227	13,098
1930	12,588,066	12,909
1940	13,479,142	12,979
1950	14,830,192	14,182
1960	16,782,304	15,044
1970	18,241,391	16,737
1980	17,558,072	17,686

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE, NEW YORK STATE AND SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1900-1980

Year	New York State	Schuyler County
1900 - 1910	25.4	-11.4
1910 - 1920	14.0	-6.5
1920 - 1930	21.2	-1.4
1930 - 1940	7.1	0.5
1940 - 1950	10.0	9.3
1950 - 1960	13.2	6.1
1960 - 1970	8.7	11.3
1970 - 1980	-3.7	5.7
1900 - 1980	141.6	11.9

SOURCE: *New York State Legislative Manual* - 1970, 1980-81, prepared by New York State Department of State.

Population Changes: 1950 to 1980

Schuyler County's population has grown each decade since 1950. Over the 30-year span, the population expanded by 3,504 or 24.7 percent. All eight towns in the county registered growth, with the most sizable increases posted in the towns of Hector (+664), Montour (+622), and Catharine (+533). Towns with the fastest proportionate growth included Catharine (+38.1 percent), Tyrone (+37.5 percent), Reading (+32.0 percent), and Montour (+31.3 percent). Map 4 illustrates the pattern of growth in Schuyler County from 1950 to 1980 while Table 4 presents the population counts for county subdivisions for each decennial census taken since 1950.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION SCHUYLER COUNTY 1950-1980

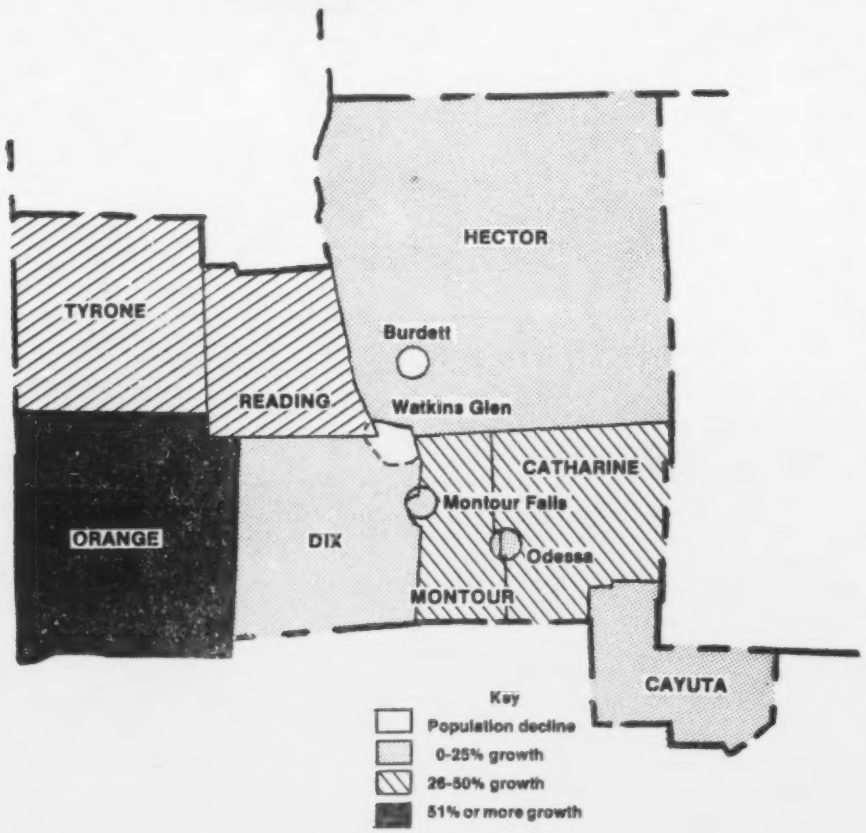


Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION, SCHUYLER COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

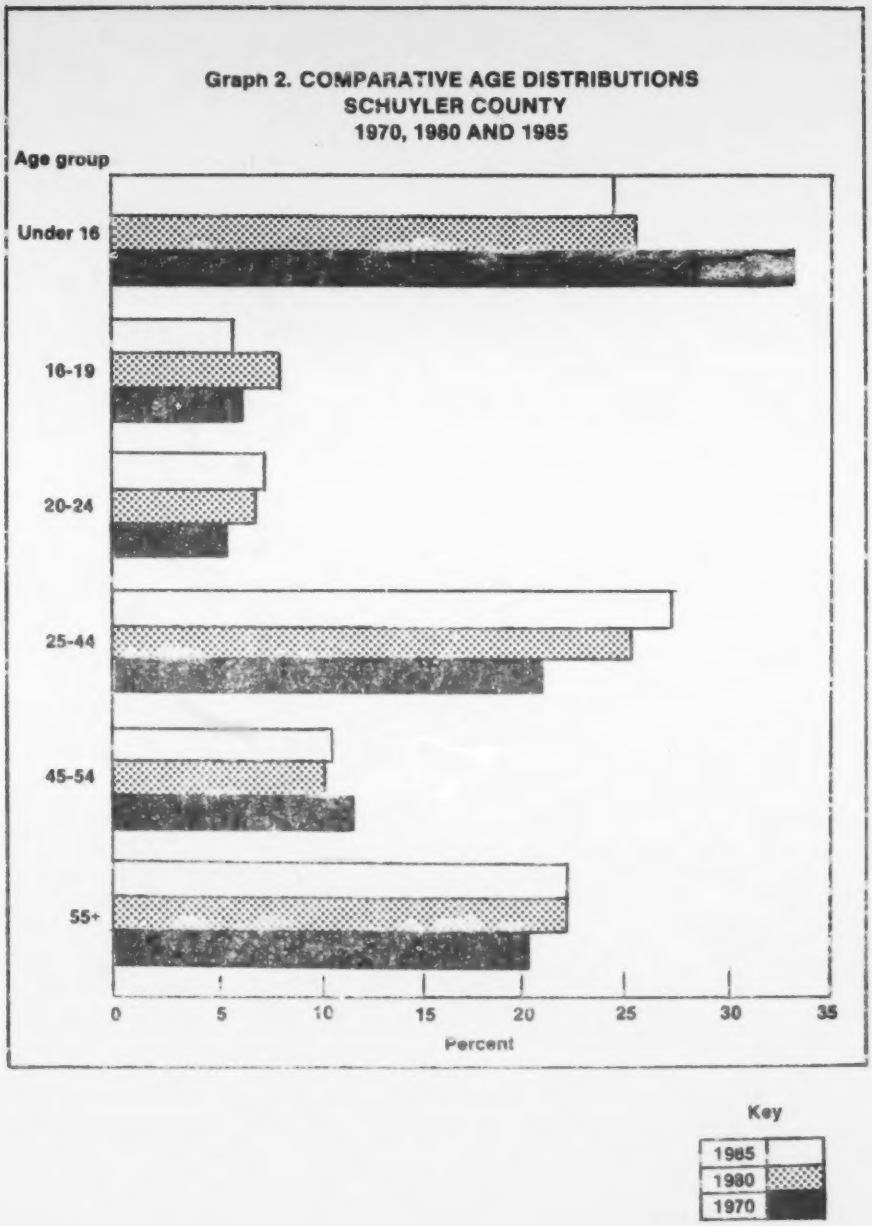
Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Schuyler County	14,182	15,044	16,737	17,686
Towns				
Catharine	1,399	1,605	1,886	1,932
Odessa village - part	526	530	568	529
Cayuta	459	538	557	566
Dix	3,871	3,916	4,201	4,138
Montour Falls village - part	5	–	25	94
Watkins Glen village - part	2,682	2,438	2,265	2,008
Hector town	3,129	3,209	3,671	3,793
Burdett village	432	420	454	410
Montour town	1,985	2,182	2,324	2,607
Montour Falls village - part	1,452	1,533	1,509	1,697
Odessa village - part	–	43	38	84
Orange	890	1,047	1,076	1,358
Reading	1,373	1,410	1,768	1,813
Watkins Glen village - part	370	375	451	432
Tyrone	1,076	1,137	1,154	1,479

SOURCE: *New York State Legislative Manual* - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State; *1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing*, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York Department of Commerce.

Population Characteristics

Age and Sex. The median age of Schuyler County's population advanced from 28.3 years in 1970 to 31.0 years in 1980. This "aging" of the population was consistent with state and national trends. In 1970, 40.0 percent of Schuyler County's population was under 20 years of age. In 1980, only 34.1 percent fell into this age group. Similarly, the proportion of the population 55 years and over advanced from 20.6 percent in 1970 to 22.9 percent in 1980.

Population projections of the New York State Department of Commerce indicate that this aging trend will continue. In 1985, the median age of the Schuyler County population is expected to increase to 32.5 years. Persons under 20 years of age are projected to decline by 584 or 9.7 percent. Thirty percent of the population should be under 20 years old. In the 55 and over age group, the population should grow by 189 or 4.7 percent. Over 23 percent of the population should fall into this age group. Sizable growth should occur in the 35 to 49 year age group. From 1980 to 1985, projections indicate that the population in this age group is expected to increase by 492 or 17.1 percent. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution for Schuyler County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.



From 1970 to 1980, the proportion of the population by sex changed only fractionaliy. Over the 10-year span, the proportion of males edged down from 49.4 percent to 48.9 percent while females advanced from 50.6 percent to 51.1 percent. The actual number of both males and females increased--males by 382 (4.6 percent) and females by 567 (6.7 percent).

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Schuyler County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,686	100.0	8,645	100.0	9,041	100.0
15 or younger	4,627	26.2	2,335	27.0	2,292	25.4
16 - 19 years	1,396	7.9	688	8.0	708	7.8
20 - 21 years	491	2.8	283	3.3	208	2.3
22 - 29 years	2,050	11.6	1,003	11.6	1,047	11.6
30 - 44 years	3,287	18.6	1,619	18.7	1,668	18.4
45 - 54 years	1,792	10.1	907	10.5	885	9.8
55 - 64 years	1,847	10.4	853	9.9	994	11.0
65 and older	2,196	12.4	957	11.1	1,239	13.7
Median age (year)						
County	31.1		30.1		32.0	
State	31.9		30.3		33.4	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		48.9		51.1
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing*, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Race. According to the 1980 Census of the Population, 99.0 percent of Schuyler County's population was white while 1.0 percent were of other races. Of the total population, 0.4 percent was black, 0.2 percent were American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.1 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent were of other races. In addition, 0.4 percent of the population were of Hispanic origin. Hispanic origin is an ethnic rather than racial classification; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Table 6 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Schuyler County and its subdivisions.

Table 7 presents the age distribution of Schuyler County's 1980 population by race and Hispanic origin. The proportion of youths under 20 years of age was 34.0 for whites and 40.4 for nonwhites. Slightly over 12 percent of all whites were 65 years or older while only 8.4 percent of nonwhites fell into this category. □

Table 6. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN SCHUYLER COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Schuyler County	17,686	17,508	72	38	24	44	69
Towns							
Catharine	1,932	1,921	-	5	1	5	3
Cayuta	566	563	-	1	-	2	5
Dix	4,138	4,114	9	4	3	8	10
Hector	3,793	3,759	5	9	12	8	21
Montour	2,607	2,591	7	1	3	5	3
Orange	1,358	1,302	39	4	3	10	10
Reading	1,813	1,787	11	9	2	4	14
Tyrone	1,479	1,471	1	5	-	2	3

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms.
SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing*, Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 7. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	17,686	1,274	4,142	10,074	2,196
White	17,508	1,254	4,109	9,964	2,181
Black	72	4	11	47	10
Other	106	16	22	63	5
Hispanic origin	69	7	13	46	3

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population*, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

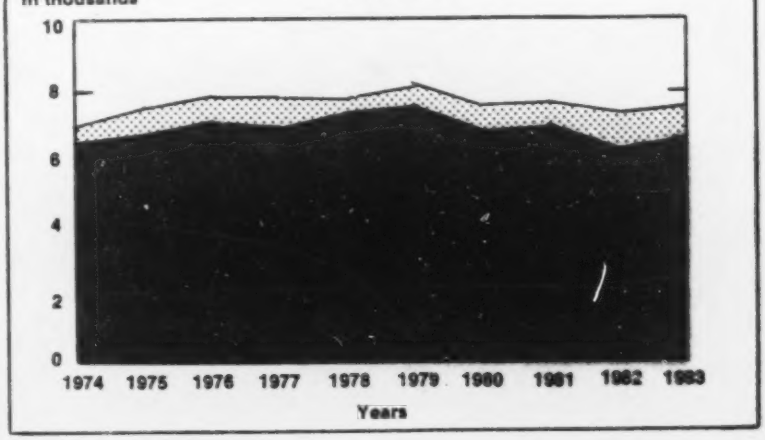
The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed--such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

Graph 3. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SCHUYLER COUNTY 1974-1983



The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for person 16 years old and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Schuyler County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 7.0 percentage points (from 40.2 percent in 1970 to 47.2 percent in 1980), while the male LFPR declined 6.1 percentage points (from 76.7 percent in 1970 to 70.6 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 0.5 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The LFPR for men declined more locally than statewide or nationally. The female LFPR increased at a slightly faster rate in Schuyler County than in the state but at a slower rate than in the nation. Table 8 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPRs for Schuyler County, New York State, and the United States.

From 1974 to 1983, the civilian labor force of Schuyler County increased 400 to a total of 7,400. The expanded labor force reflected an increase in the working age population (16 years and over) and higher labor force participation rates, particularly among women. The local labor force reached a peak of 8,100 in 1979, but national business recessions in 1979 and 1981-82 reduced manufacturing employment in Schuyler County.

The number of employed county residents stood at 6,600 in 1983, the same level as 1974. Employment reached a peak of 7,500 in 1979. Factory job losses in Schuyler and other nearby counties within commuting distance for local residents contributed to the reduction in employment since 1979. From 1979 to 1983, Schuyler County lost 300 factory jobs; Chemung County lost 3,800 jobs; employment in Tompkins County declined by 900; and Steuben lost 2,800 manufacturing jobs. Many of these factory job losses were permanent--reflecting plant closings and deteriorating "smokestack" industries. Table 9 presents historical labor force data for Schuyler County.

Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Schuyler County	
Overall	58.0	58.5	0.5
Male	76.7	70.6	-6.1
Female	40.2	47.2	7.0
		New York State	
Overall	57.0	59.3	2.3
Male	75.1	72.1	-3.0
Female	41.3	48.2	6.9
		United States	
Overall	56.7	61.1	4.4
Male	73.7	73.3	-0.4
Female	41.3	49.9	8.6

SOURCE: *1970 Census of Population*, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC (1)-D1, Table 215, *1970 Census of Population*, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; *1980 Census of Population*, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1B34, Table 45; *BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983*; March 1983; *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

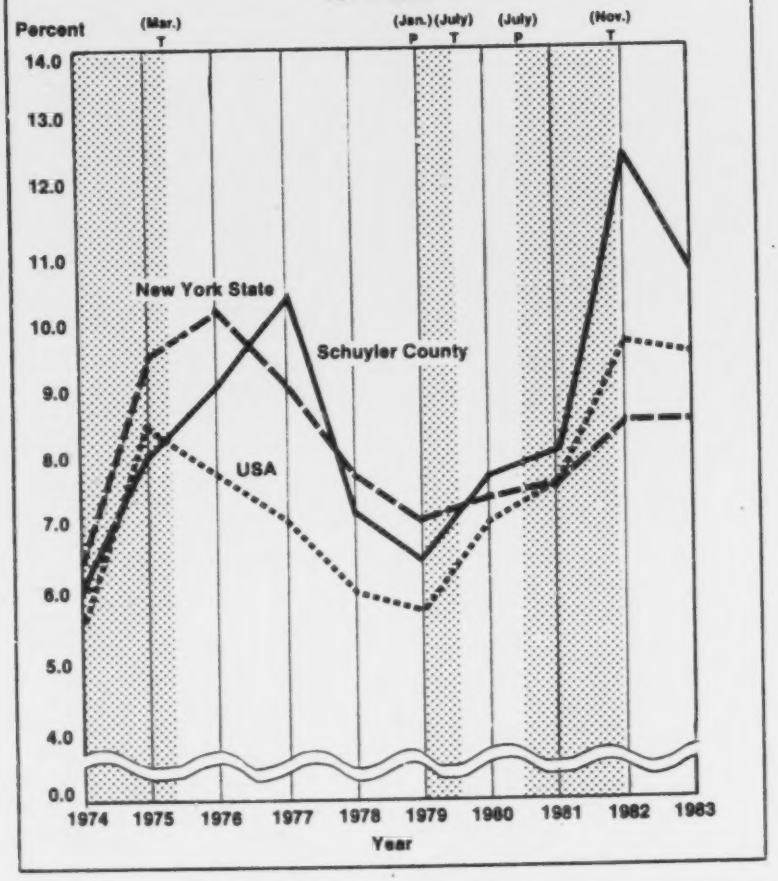
Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1974 - 1983
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	7.0	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.4
Employment	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.5	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.6
Unemployment	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
Unemployment rate	6.1	8.1	9.1	10.4	7.2	6.6	7.7	8.1	12.4	10.8

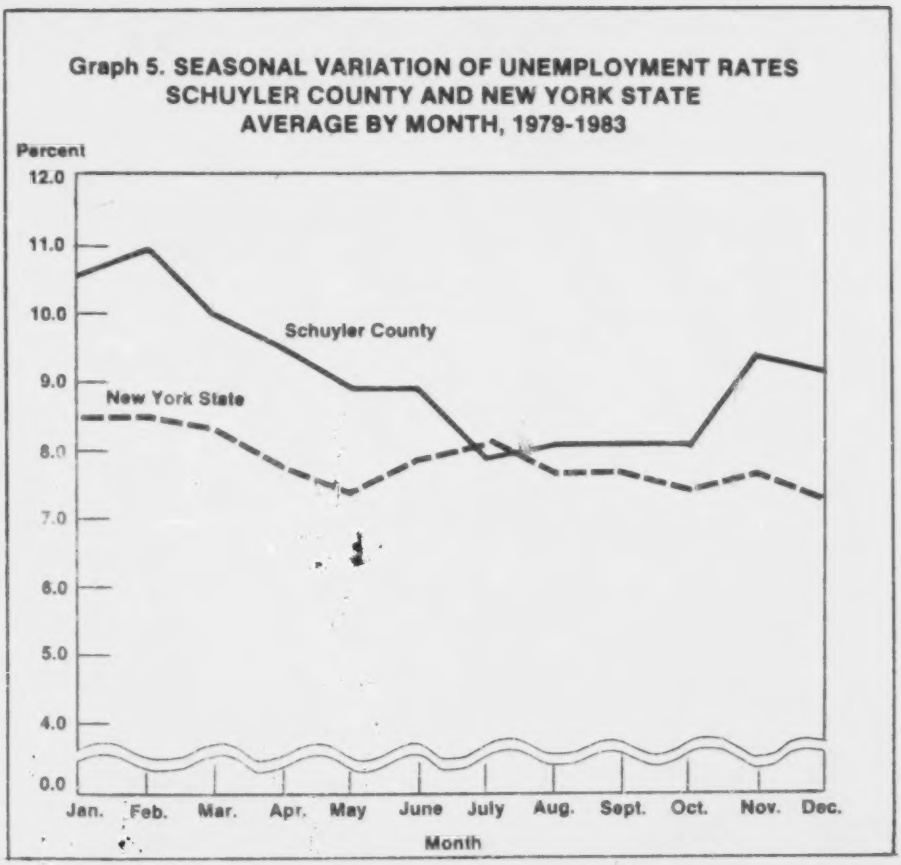
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1980 to 1983, Schuyler County's unemployment rate has remained above both the state and national average. From 1974 to 1979, the county's jobless rate was below New York State's each year--with the exception of 1977. Over the same period, the local rate was higher than the national rate, except for 1975. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Schuyler County, New York State, and the United States from 1974 to 1983.

Graph 4. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA 1974-1983



Monthly unemployment rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Schuyler County than for New York State, partly because of the area's involvement in the summer tourism industries. In both the county and the state, unemployment rates were typically highest in winter (January-March). Jobless rates in Schuyler County tended to be lowest in the summer and early fall months (July-October) when the agriculture, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. New York State's unemployment rate was lowest in mid-Spring (May), and late summer through early winter (August-December). Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates in Schuyler County and New York State from 1974 to 1982.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Schuyler County

A local economy, such as that of Schuyler County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Schuyler County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Schuyler County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for 1981-1983) are compared in Table 10.

Schuyler County had a higher percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing and government than did the state or nation. Approximately 28 of every 100 jobs were concentrated in manufacturing in Schuyler County, compared with 19 in the state and 21 in the nation. Government comprised 29.2 percent of all nonfarm jobs locally, compared with 17.8 percent for the state and 17.6 percent for the nation. For the remaining nonfactory industries, Schuyler County registered lower proportions of nonagricultural jobs than New York State or the United States.

Although the proportion of employment in the services and miscellaneous category is lower in Schuyler County than in the state and nation, it does rise in the late summer through early fall. The services and miscellaneous category includes the recreation and tourism industries. In the July to October period, employment in services and miscellaneous rises to over 20 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the county.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983
(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Schuyler County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	27.8	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	n.d.	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	n.d.	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	72.2	81.3	78.7
Construction	2.8	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communications, & public utilities	2.8	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2.8	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	17.3	25.2	22.4
Government	29.2	17.8	17.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
n.d. Not disclosable.

Major Employers

The largest share of employment in Schuyler County is centered in government and manufacturing, followed by wholesale and retail trade. The major employers in the county are listed below.

Firm	Industry
Camp Monterey	government - New York State correctional facility
Cargill Inc.	salt manufacturing
Cotton-Hanlon Inc.	sawmill and planing mill
International Salt Co.	salt manufacturing
Odessa-Montour Central School District	government (education)
Schuyler County	government (noneducation)
Schuyler Hospital Inc.	health service
Shepard Niles Crane & Hoist Corp.	hoist, industrial crane manufacturing
Suite-Cote Corp.	paving mixture manufacturing
Watkins Glen Central School District	government (education)
Watkins Glen Community Service Aides Project	job training social service

Employment Growth Rates by Industry: Schuyler County-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 11 presents growth rates by industry for Schuyler County, New York State, and the nation over the decade. In order to minimize the impact of temporary economic events growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1970-1972 and 1981-1983 as well as the percent change between the two periods.

Table 11. THREE-YEAR AVERAGE GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
1970-1972 TO 1981-1983
(Percent change)

Industrial sector	Schuyler County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	5.9	2.9	25.5
Manufacturing, total	-16.7	-18.2	0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	18.2	9.5	34.3
Construction	-50.0	-19.3	7.7
Transportation, communications, & public utilities	0.0	-12.8	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	50.0	2.6	32.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.0	13.5	42.1
Services and miscellaneous	20.0	32.1	61.9
Government	11.1	5.0	22.7

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 34.3 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 0.1 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communications, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth statewide, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate, government, and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth of Schuyler County's nonfarm employment exceeded the state's but lagged far behind that of the nation over the period. Growth trends, by industry, in the county were more similar to those statewide. In Schuyler County, nonmanufacturing employment increased 18.2 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs fell 16.7 percent. Within the county's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Growth was greatest in wholesale and retail trade, followed by services, and government. An employment loss occurred in construction. Jobs in transportation, communications, and public utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged over the decade.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing declined and nonmanufacturing jobs increased, the share of total employment attributable to manufacturing declined while the percentage in nonmanufacturing rose. The change in the distribution of Schuyler County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 12.

Industrial Conflicts

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and business cycle fluctuations in employment, industrial growth or decline, as well as industrial conflicts.

Only one work stoppage has taken place in Schuyler County in recent years. A labor-management dispute between the Machinists, Lodge 1768 and the Shepard Niles Crane and Hoist Company occurred from July 10, 1982 to October 2, 1982. Approximately 130 workers were involved. □

Table 12. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1970-1972 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1970-1972 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	3,400	3,600	200
		Percent	
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	35.3	27.8	-7.5
Nonmanufacturing, total	64.7	72.2	7.5
Construction	5.9	2.8	-3.1
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	11.8	17.3	5.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Services and miscellaneous	14.7	17.3	2.6
Government	26.5	29.2	2.7

Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Schuyler County.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Income before deductions for personal income taxes, but after deductions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs are included. Table 13 presents personal income statistics of Schuyler County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 13. PERSONAL INCOME OF SCHUYLER COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE, 1976 AND 1981
(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$86.0	$138.2	$52.2	60.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	60.8	93.2	32.4	53.3	70.7	67.4
Property income	9.6	18.9	9.3	96.9	11.2	13.7
Transfer payment	15.7	26.0	10.3	65.6	18.3	18.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981, total personal income in Schuyler County climbed 60.7 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 67.4 percent of the total personal income of Schuyler County residents compared with 64.5 percent of personal income in the state. Transfer payments provided 18.8 percent of personal income in the county and property income added 13.7 percent. Transfer payments in the state represented 15.1 percent of personal income while property income was reported at 20.5 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income. Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Schuyler County, accounted for 45.2 percent of the total in 1981. Government employers were second, at 19.3 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Schuyler County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1981.

Income derived from agriculture, government, and manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the county than statewide. Table 14 compares 1981 labor and proprietors' income earned in Schuyler County with the state, for each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
SCHUYLER COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

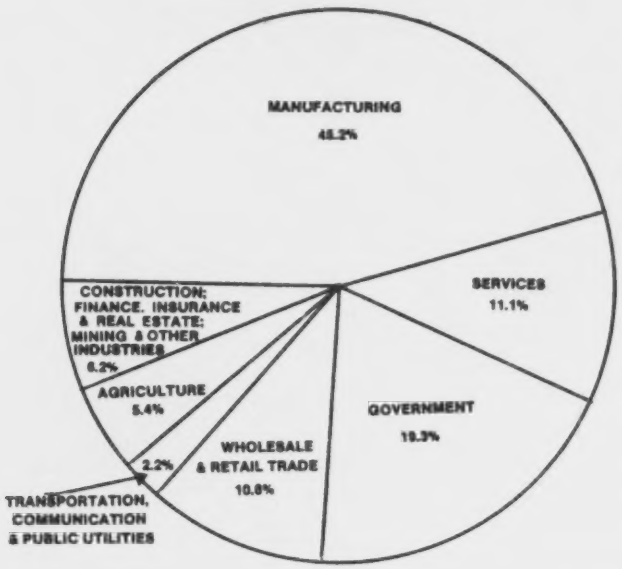


Table 14. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981
(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Schuyler County		New York State	
	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total
Total	$63.1	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	3.4	5.4	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	28.5	45.2	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	-	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	1.6	2.5	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	6.7	10.6	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.7	3.7	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communications and utilities	1.4	2.2	12,609.7	8.6
Services	7.0	11.1	33,401.2	22.8
Other	0.5	0.8	393.5	0.3
Government	12.2	19.3	22,526.5	15.4

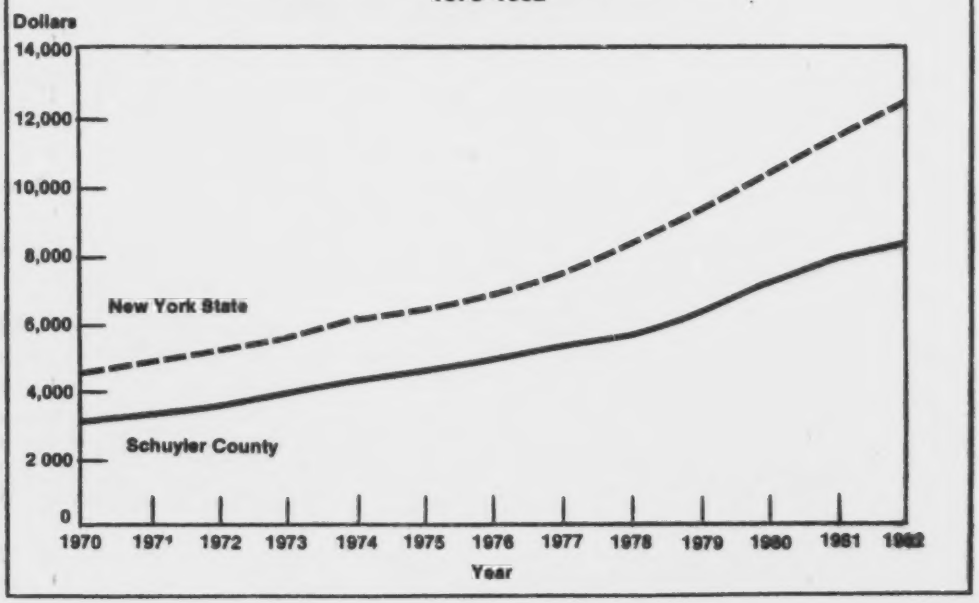
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence of workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1981, Schuyler County's labor and proprietors' income was $93.2 million when tallied by place of residence (See Table 13) and $63.1 million when recorded by place of work (See Table 14). This difference is an indication that a significant number of Schuyler County residents commute to jobs in other counties. According to the 1980 Census, only about 54 percent of the county residents work within Schuyler County. A sizable portion work in neighboring counties including Tompkins (1,264 or 18.6 percent), Chemung (765 or 11.2 percent), and Steuben (719 or 10.6 percent). Only about 862 nonresidents commute to work in Schuyler County.

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Schuyler County was $8,057 and ranked 55th among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was $12,389. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in the county and the state from 1970-1982. During the 12-year period, Schuyler County's per capita income grew by 150.0 percent while the state figure increased by 163.9 percent.

Graph 7. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1970-1982



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Schuyler County industries whose employees were covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in manufacturing paid the highest wages in the county during the 1978-82 period. Construction industries paid the second highest. Services and trade were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 15 presents the average weekly wages paid by Schuyler County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance from 1978-1982.

Census Income Data

Median Income. According to the 1980 Census, the median income of families in Schuyler County was $16,719 in 1979. This was lower than the statewide median of $20,180, and was also lower than the $19,490 median income of families living in rural areas in the state. Schuyler County's population is entirely rural with 100 percent of the population residing in census-defined rural areas.

Table 15. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON PRIVATE PAYROLLS COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All industries	$200	$212	$231	$251	$256
Manufacturing	259	281	322	354	371
Construction	234	277	224	218	262
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	199	200	197	214	200
Wholesale and retail trade	137	138	158	163	167
Finance, insurance, and real estate	171	186	199	210	229
Services	135	140	138	142	181
All other industries	194	192	194	206	210

Table 16. MEDIAN INCOME SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and sex	Schuyler County	New York State	New York State	
			Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	$16,719	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	10,833	13,026	17,693	12,986
Hispanic	19,250	11,263	18,181	11,193
Individuals with full-time year-round jobs				
All races				
Male	14,318	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	9,010	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Female	n.a.	13,517	14,183	13,509
Male	n.a.	11,100	10,314	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	n.a.	12,093	15,220	12,063
Female	n.a.	9,458	8,972	9,463

n.a. Not available.

Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979.

Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income.

Median income is in the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 393 families in Schuyler County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty was 1,833. Poverty families accounted for 8.3 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 10.6 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. Excluded from poverty counts were inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

Despite the fact that median income for Schuyler County residents was less than the statewide median, both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Schuyler County were lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to rural areas in the state, however, a higher percentage of individuals in Schuyler County were below the poverty level (See Table 17).

Table 17. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families Below Poverty			
Schuyler County	393	-	-
		Percent of all families	
Schuyler County	8.3	-	-
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
N.Y.S. Rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
N.Y.S. Urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Persons Below Poverty			
Schuyler County	1,833	7	16
		Percent of all persons	
Schuyler County	10.6	9.7	23.2
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
N.Y.S. Rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
N.Y.S. Urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 1,833 persons in Schuyler County with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. Persons under 16 years of age comprised 24.3 percent of all persons below poverty, but only 26 percent of the total county population. The age group 16-21 comprised 12.7 percent of persons below poverty and 11.0 percent of the total population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 30.7 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 40.4 percent share of the county population. The age group 55 and over comprised a proportionate share of poverty and population (See Table 18).

Table 18. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1980

Age	Persons below poverty	Population
Total	1,833	17,686
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	34.2	26.0
16 - 21	12.7	11.0
22 - 54	30.7	40.4
55 and over	22.4	22.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Schuyler County, 59.5 percent of all families below poverty had a householder who worked one or more weeks in 1979. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Schuyler County than in the state as a whole but approximately the same as all rural areas in the state.

In 29.8 percent of the families below poverty in Schuyler County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. The proportion of poverty families with a female householder in Schuyler County was much lower than the statewide average (57 percent) but approximately the same as all other rural areas in the state. Nearly 38 percent of all poverty female householders with no husband present worked in 1979--much higher than the average for New York State (25 percent).

Table 19. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty characteristics	Schuyler County	New York State		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	393			
Householder worked in 1979	234			
Percent of families below poverty level	59.5	36.8	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	117			
Percent of families below poverty level	29.8	56.6	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18	107			
Worked in 1979	44			
Percent of female householders, no husband present	37.6	25.0	47.0	23.8

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Public Assistance Income. According to the 1980 Census, 431 households[1] in Schuyler County received Public Assistance Income in 1979.[2] These households accounted for 7.1 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,377. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to rural areas in the state, however, the county had a greater proportion of households receiving public assistance income but with lower average payments.

In 1979, of the Schuyler County households receiving public assistance income, 281 were families.[3] These families accounted for 5.9 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state as a whole but slightly higher than in rural areas in the state.

There were 107 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in the county. These families accounted for only 27 percent of the 393 families below poverty in the county. The other 73 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was far less in Schuyler County than in the state as a whole but higher than all other rural areas of the state.

[1] A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

[2] Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

[3] A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Schuyler County	New York State		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Households with Public Assistance income	431			
Percent of all households	7.1	10.0	5.5	10.7
Mean Public Assistance	$2,377	$3,015	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	281			
Percent of all families	5.9	10.1	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	393			
With Public Assistance income	107			
Percent of families below poverty	27.2	43.9	20.4	46.6
Without Public Assistance income	286			

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Income Guidelines. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs. □

Table 21. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1984

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard Income levels								
70% LLSIL	3,940	6,450	8,850	10,930	12,900	15,090		
100% LLSIL	5,620	9,210	12,650	15,620	18,430	21,550		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than 6 persons, use the following formula:

70% LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,190 for each additional person.

100% LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $3,120 for each additional person.

Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930s, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

The average number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month in Schuyler County increased from 671 in 1982 to 827 in 1983--an increase of 23.2 percent. The increase over the year was centered in the Aid to Dependent Children Program, with a moderate rise posted in Home Relief recipients. The Aid to Dependent Children load expanded by an average of 119 or 25.4 percent over the year while Home Relief increased by 40 or 20.1 percent. Monthly benefit payments edged up from $114.53 per recipient in 1982 to $115.83 in 1983.

Seventy-one percent of the public assistance recipients during 1983 were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program; 28.9 percent received Home Relief payments; and 0.2 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families or Adults.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	804	575	228	-	1
February	826	585	241	-	-
March	881	615	262	4	-
April	885	605	275	4	1
May	832	556	275	-	1
June	805	554	250	-	1
July	822	588	234	-	-
August	785	570	214	-	1
September	819	609	207	2	1
October	807	588	219	-	-
November	825	592	233	-	-
December	834	608	225	-	1
12-month average	827	587	239	1	1

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

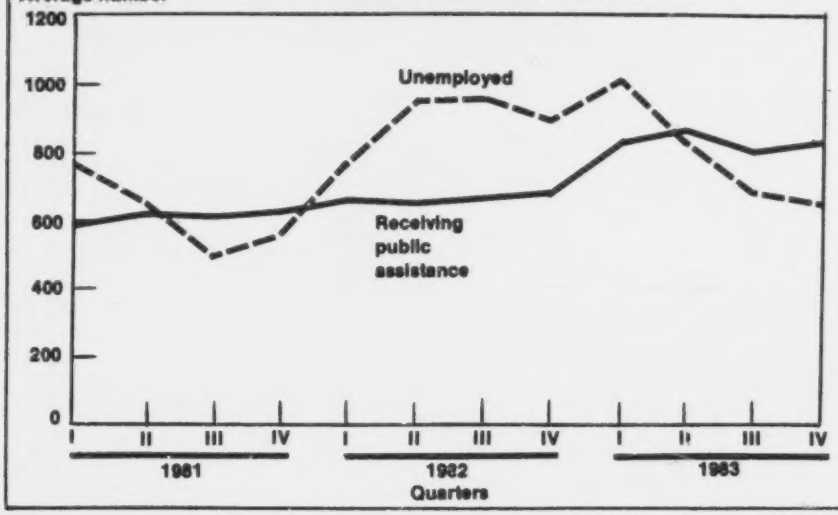
Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Schuyler County for 1980, 1981, and 1982.

Some jobless workers receive public assistance but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

Some relationship between unemployment and public assistance loads appears to exist. (See Graph 8.) As unemployment increases some of those families affected will accept public assistance. As total unemployment increased from 1981 to 1983, so did the number of public assistance recipients. Although unemployment is typically seasonal in Schuyler County, public assistance loads appear to hold relatively constant throughout the year. □

Graph 8.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
SCHUYLER COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



Education

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Schuyler County totaled 3,017. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 49.6 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 50.4 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-83 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 95.2 percent of total school enrollments in Schuyler County compared to 82.6 percent for the state. Table 23 represents the distribution of students in Schuyler County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1982-1983
(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	3,017	1,497	1,520
Public	2,873	1,464	1,409
Nonpublic	144	33	111

SOURCE: *Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983;* prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Schuyler County during the 1982-83 school year than during each of the preceding two school years. Between 1980-81 and 1982-83, total enrollment in Schuyler County schools declined by 139 or 4.4 percent, while the statewide drop totaled 193,336 or 5.6 percent. Counter to the state trend, private school enrollments locally edged up by nine (6.7 percent) over the period. Table 24 provides the enrollment levels of schools in New York State and Schuyler County from 1980-81 to the 1982-83 school years.

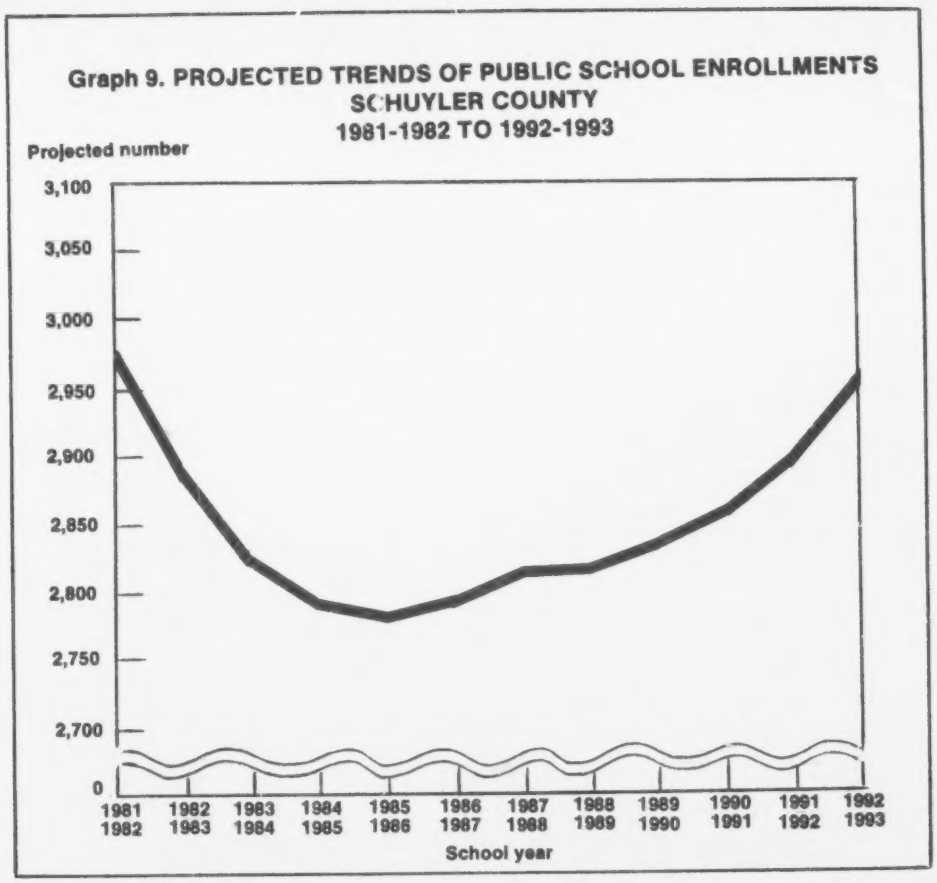
Table 24. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1980-81 TO 1982-83
(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12			Change			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81 to 1981-1982		1981-82 to 1982-1983	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
New York State	3,469,209	3,347,079	3,275,873	-122,130	-3.5	-71,206	-2.1
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	2,705,413	-89,731	-3.1	-65,227	-2.4
Nonpublic	608,838	576,439	570,460	-32,399	-5.3	-5,976	-1.0
Schuyler County	3,156	3,113	3,017	-43	-1.4	-96	-3.1
Public	3,021	2,977	2,873	-44	-1.5	-104	-3.5
Nonpublic	135	136	144	1	0.7	8	5.9

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-93

Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through the mid-1980s and then increase moderately through the 1992-93 school year. From 1981-82 through 1992-93, enrollments are expected to edge down 0.8 percent from 2,977 to 2,952 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Schuyler County.



Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 219 students who graduated from Schuyler County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 54.7 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 71.9 percent statewide. The percentage of Schuyler County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a relatively equal portion of the new graduates in the county and the state.

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Schuyler County.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982-83 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND SCHUYLER COUNTY

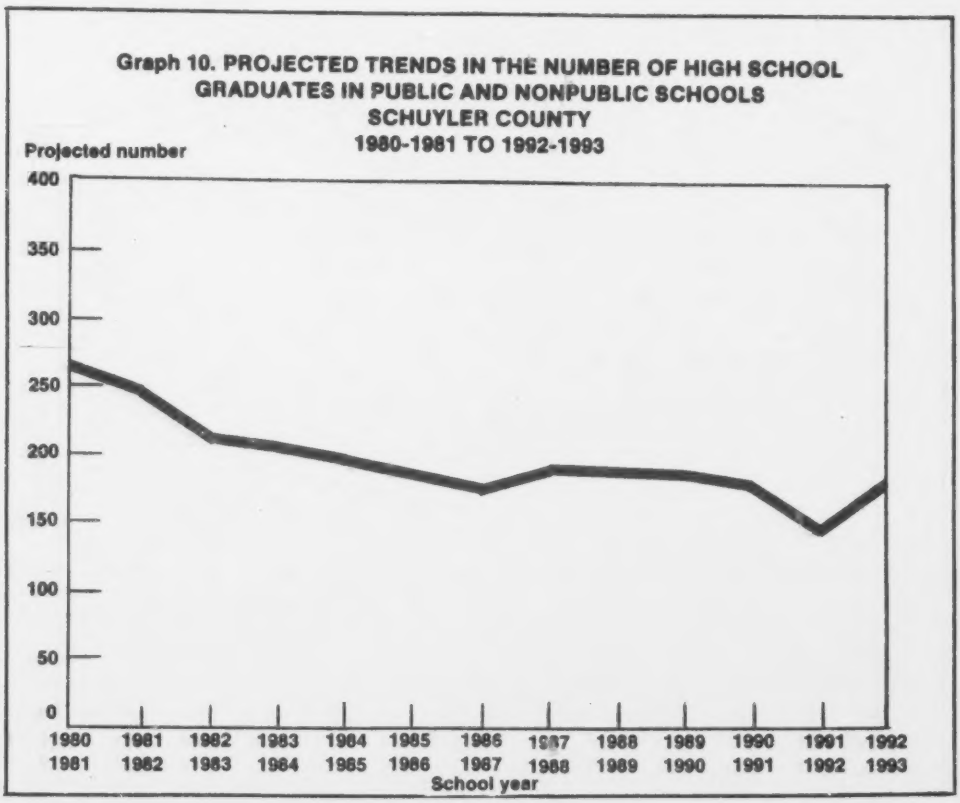
Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution								
		Entering post-secondary education						Employment	Military Service	Other
		In New York State			Outside New York State					
		4-year	2-year	Other	4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	31.0	24.5	3.7	11.0	1.1	0.6	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	28.0	26.0	3.6	9.8	1.1	0.6	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	47.9	15.8	4.0	18.1	0.8	0.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Schuyler County	219	26.0	20.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	0.0	18.3	11.9	15.1
Public	219	26.0	20.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	0.0	18.3	11.9	15.1
Nonpublic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

SOURCE: *Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983;* prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

The size of Schuyler County's graduating class is projected to decline from 264 in 1980-81 to 161 in 1986-87. Between 1987-88 and 1992-93, the number receiving high school diplomas should remain relatively constant--fluctuating within 20 of the 1986-87 level. Graph 10 illustrates the projected number of graduating seniors in Schuyler County through 1992-93.

Graph 10. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS SCHUYLER COUNTY 1980-1981 TO 1992-1993



Occupational Education Programs

The following list includes some of the occupational education programs available to Schuyler County residents.

Educational Institution

Public Secondary Occupational Education

Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES
Pauline G. Bush, Occupational Center
Elmira, New York 14903

Programs

Agriculture Education
- Prevocational Curriculums
- Agriculture Production
- Agriculture Mechanics
- Ornamental Horticulture
- Conservation

Distributive Education
- Prevocational Curriculums
- Apparel and Accessories
- Automotive and Petroleum
- Food Distribution
- General Merchandising-Sales
- Hardware Material Supply Equip.
- Transportation and Service

Health Occupations Education
- Dental Assisting
- Nursing, Licensed Practical
- Nurse Assisting (nurse aide)

Home Economics Education
- Care and Guidance of Children
- Clothing and Textiles

Business and Office Education
- Data Processing
- General Office-Typing-Clerical
- Other Office Occupations

Technical Education
- Mechanical Technology

Trade, Industrial, Service Education
- Prevocational Curriculums
- Air Conditioning
- Appliance Repair
- Automotive, Body, Fender
- Automotive Mechanics
- Other Automotive
- Commercial Arts Occupations
- Carpenter
- Masonry
- Plumbing and Pipefitting
- Other Construction-Maintenance
- Custodial Services
- Drafting
- Electrical Occupations
- Electronics
- Graphic Arts
- Machine Shop-Machine Tool
- Sheet Metal
- Welding and Cutting Tool
- Tool and Die Making
- Metalworking
- Cosmetology
- Plastics Occupations
- Quantity Food Occupations

Appendix I

Occupational Supply and Demand

Description

Information on job applicants registered and job openings received by the state Labor Department's Job Service Division for Chemung and Schuyler counties[1] is the subject of this subsection. Relative supply/demand data for a wide range of occupations was derived from ESARS--the Employment Security Automated Reporting System--for fiscal year 1983 (October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983).

Statistics on nine broad occupational groups and 111 specific occupations are examined here. (See Table IB.) Only those occupations which showed significant activity during the period--at least 20 applicants registered or 10 job openings received--have been chosen for analysis. Labor supply is represented by the number of applicants registered during the period; demand by job openings received during the period.

Occupational codes and titles in this report refer to the 1-, 2-, 3-, or 6-digit codes and titles assigned to occupational categories, divisions, groups, and specific occupations in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (Fourth Edition, 1977). They apply equally to job applicants and job openings.

Occupations which tend to distort relative supply/demand because a large number of short-term (1- or 2-day) openings were listed have been eliminated from consideration. Excluded are all openings for teachers, recreational workers, and inventory clerks.

The occupational information presented here, while considerable in scope and detail, represents only the New York State Job Service experience in serving its portion of the labor market. This is the only ongoing source of detailed information for the Elmira/Watkins Glen Area. However, this information is supplied voluntarily in most cases and coverage of the labor market tends to be limited. The statistics do not paint a complete picture of labor supply or demand. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service; they seek work through other channels (private employment agencies, want ads, direct application, etc.). Some applicant groups, such as unemployment insurance claimants, tend to be heavily represented in Job Service statistics. Furthermore, applicants who receive only a partial registration (those who have completed a minimum number of entries on the application, but have not had an interview or been given an occupational code) are counted only in the totals--not in the individual occupational groups.

Applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupation may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations. This situation is not apparent from the data and the report may understate supply in some occupations.

Similarly, although the law mandates that certain employers--such as those operating under provisions of government contracts--list their openings with the Job Service, not all employers in the area do so. Openings in certain occupations are rarely listed with the Job Service because of union hiring requirements, extensive training and educational prerequisites, or other hiring specifications. Some job openings are advertised in the classified ads in newspapers, or with private employment agencies. A number of job openings are advertised by word of mouth, accessible only through personal contacts.

While not a full representation of the area job market, Job Service data are the most comprehensive available. The data can be used to identify imbalances between jobseekers and job openings listed with the New York State Job Service.

Applicants and Job Openings

Broad occupational categories. Analysis of Job Service data for fiscal year 1983 presents a dismal picture for jobseekers in Chemung and Schuyler counties. As Table IA indicates, a total of 11,412 applicants registered for 1,534 job openings--translating into 7.4 jobseekers for each job opportunity. This applicant-to-opening ratio (AOR) is higher than the 5.8 AOR recorded in FY 1982, and substantially higher than the 3.6 AOR for FY 1981. The increasing labor surplus of the past several years is found mainly among blue-collar factory occupations. These occupations were the most affected by recent plant closings and the severe recession of 1981-1982.

Clerical and sales occupations recorded the highest number of openings (517) among major occupational categories during FY 1983 and the lowest applicant-to-

[1] Data for Schuyler and Chemung counties are combined because the Elmira Job Service office, which is located in Chemung County, serves both counties.

opening ratio (4.8). Services posted the second highest number of openings (296) and the fourth lowest AOR (7.9). Professional, technical, and managerial occupations registered 223 openings and an AOR of 6.4. Agriculture had the second lowest AOR (5.7) but only 40 openings received.

Categories with the largest labor surplus included processing, machine trades, benchwork, and miscellaneous. Applicant-to-opening ratios for these groups ranged from 11.4 for machine trades to 23.0 for processing.

Table IA. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational category	During the period (10/1/82 - 9/30/83)					End of period (9/30/83)
	Applicants available[1]	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Openings filled		Active[2] applicants
				Total	Percent of openings received	
Total, all occupations	11,412	1,534	7.4	804	52.4	4,962
Professional, technical, and managerial	1,427	223	6.4	65	29.1	684
Clerical and sales	2,484	517	4.8	280	54.2	1,012
Services	2,331	296	7.9	168	56.8	1,007
Farming, forestry, and fishery	229	40	5.7	29	7.25	91
Processing	691	30	23.0	19	63.3	206
Machine trades	1,177	103	11.4	62	60.2	456
Benchwork	368	28	13.1	20	71.4	157
Structural work	1,342	155	8.7	80	51.6	560
Miscellaneous	1,663	142	11.7	81	57.0	674

[1] The total number of **applicants available** for "all occupations" is less than the sum of applicants available in the occupational categories. Some applicants initially assigned to one occupational group secure employment in another. Such individuals are counted in both categories but only once in "all occupations."

[2] The total number of **active applicants** for "all occupations" is greater than the sum of active applicants in the occupational groups. Applicants who receive only a partial registration are counted only in the total--not in an individual occupational group.

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Professional, Technical, and Managerial				
Architecture, Engineering, & Surveying				
003.161 Electrical & electronics technician	37	6	6.2	11
007.281 Mechanical drafter	34	4	8.5	19
012.167 Industrial engineer	54	8	6.8	22
Mathmatics & Physical Sciences				
020.162 Business programmer	30	4	7.5	16
Life Sciences				
045.107 Counselor, psychologist, & related	54	15	3.6	32
Medicine & Health				
075.374 Registered nurse	44	5	8.8	28
079.374 Licensed practical nurse, medical technician & related	33	4	8.2	19
Educator				
099.327 Teacher aide II	23	1	23.0	8
Art				
141.061 Illustrator, graphic designer, & related	20	5	4.0	11
Administrative Specializations				
160.167 Accountant, auditor, & related	58	4	14.5	32
162.157 Buyer, purchasing agent, & related	28	-	-	11
166.267 Employment interviewer, job analyst, & related	19	11	1.7	7
169.167 Administrative assistant, office manager, & related	82	11	7.5	35
Managers and Officials				
185.167 Retail store manager, service manager, & related	84	14	6.0	38
187.167 Food service manager & other service industry manager	40	4	10.0	21
189.167 Management trainee	111	12	9.2	43
Social & Welfare Work				
195.107 Caseworker & related social worker	50	13	3.8	25
195.227 Program aide, recreation leader	68	5	13.6	27
195.367 Case aide, management aid	37	2	18.5	14

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Clerical and Sales Occupations				
Stenography, Typing, Filing & Related				
201.362 Secretary	170	37	4.6	76
202.362 Stenographer	21	16	1.3	4
203.362 Clerk-Typist	92	20	4.6	37
203.582 Keypunch operator, terminal operator, typist	81	40	2.0	32
206.362 File clerk I	20	-	-	13
209.562 General clerk	310	18	17.2	120
209.687 Sorter, checker II, & related	11	15	0.7	0
Computing & Account-Recording				
210.382 Bookkeeper, audit clerk, & related	88	18	4.9	37
211.362 Cashier I, teller	48	19	2.5	26
211.462 Cashier II, cashier-checker	344	56	6.1	125
213.362 Computer operator	50	3	16.7	18
216.482 Accounting clerk & related	118	15	7.9	50
219.362 Administrative clerk & related	202	25	8.1	79
Production, Stock Clerks, & Related				
221.167 Material coordinator, production coordinator	20	-	-	5
222.367 Parts clerk, tool-crib attendant	39	6	6.5	16
Information & Message Distribution				
237.347 Receptionist & related	127	17	7.5	53
Miscellaneous Clerical				
249.367 Order clerk, procurement clerk teacher aide II	62	27	2.3	27
Sales				
261.357 Men's and women's apparel, shoes, & related	36	25	1.4	13
279.357 General merchandise	197	22	9.0	70
290.477 Sales clerk	180	23	7.8	60
292.353 Sales route driver	23	2	11.5	10
299.357 Telephone solicitor	17	17	1.0	5
Service Occupations				
Domestic Service				
301.474 General house worker	53	1	53.0	22
301.677 Child monitor	90	-	-	48
301.687 Day worker, yard worker, caretaker	82	-	-	28

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Service Occupations--continued				
Food & Beverage Preparation & Service				
311.477 Counter attendant, informal waiter/waitress	374	83	4.5	143
311.677 Cafeteria attendant, dining room attendant	51	25	2.0	15
312.474 Bartender	73	13	5.6	37
313.361 Restaurant cook, short-order cook	140	32	4.4	61
315.361 Institutional cook	27	8	3.4	17
316.684 Meat cutter	21	1	21.0	14
318.687 Kitchen helper	154	15	10.3	59
Lodging & Related				
323.687 Housekeeping cleaner, hospital cleaner, housecleaner	98	11	8.9	49
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists				
332.271 Cosmetologist, hair stylist	23	3	7.7	11
Miscellaneous Personal Services				
354.377 Home attendant	31	12	2.6	14
355.674 Nurse aide, orderly, childcare attendant	304	23	13.2	140
359.677 Children's institution attendant, nursery school attendant	75	1	75.0	38
Protective Service				
372.667 Security guard, correction officer, merchant patroller	100	19	5.3	37
Building & Related Service				
381.687 Commercial or institutional cleaner, industrial cleaner	397	25	15.9	135
382.664 Janitor	44	2	22.0	30
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry Occupations				
Plant Farming				
406.684 Industrial-commercial groundskeeper	28	2	14.0	15
408.687 Landscape laborer	50	9	5.6	13
Animal Farming				
410.684 Dairy farmworker	38	12	3.2	15

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Processing Occupations				
Ore Refining & Foundry				
518.361 Molder	22	-	-	11
519.687 General foundry worker	126	-	-	45
Food Processing				
529.686 Factory helper, production helper	279	1	279.0	54
Machine Trades Occupations				
Machinists & Related				
600.280 Machinist, maintenance machinists	69	-	-	29
600.380 Machine set-up operator, job setter	67	-	-	29
Toolmakers & Related				
601.280 Tool-and-die maker, tool maker, mold maker	38	6	6.3	14
Turning				
604.280 Screw machine set-up operator, turret-lathe set up operator	23	-	-	7
604.685 Production lathe operator, production screw machine operator	33	1	33.0	11
Metal Machining				
609.684 General inspector, general laborer	21	1	21.0	5
609.685 Projection-machine tender	76	-	-	28
Punching & Shearing				
615.482 Punch-press operator, shear operator	23	1	23.0	13
Fabricating Machine				
616.360 Machine operator I, machine setter	29	-	-	12
Metalworking				
619.685 Machine operator II	20	-	-	9
619.686 Metal-fabricating-shop helper	44	3	14.7	16
Motor Vehicle & Engineering Equipment Mechanics				
620.261 Automobile mechanic	159	21	7.6	71
620.281 Front-end mechanic, industrial truck mechanic, transmission mechanic	20	3	5.0	8
620.684 Automobile wrecker, automobile-mechanic helper	33	4	8.2	17

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Machine Trades Occupations--continued				
Engine, Power Transmission, & Related				
625.281 Diesel mechanic, small engine mechanic	31	2	15.5	51
Machine Installation & Repair				
638.281 Maintenance mechanic, millwright	94	9	10.4	33
Paperworking				
641.685 Carton-forming-machine operator	11	12	0.9	0
Benchwork Occupations				
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products				
705.684 Grinder I, grinder-chipper metal finisher	29	1	29.0	15
706.684 Product assembler, small parts assembler	85	–	–	42
706.687 Production assembler	51	3	17.0	18
Spray Painters				
741.684 Spray painter I	23	5	4.6	9
Structural Work Occupations				
Metal Fabricating				
804.281 Sheet-metal worker	57	1	57.0	24
806.684 Automobile assembler	25	–	–	11
807.381 Automobile-body repairer	31	11	2.8	18
Welders, Cutters, & Related				
810.384 Arc welder	73	18	4.1	26
819.384 Combination welder	64	4	16.0	22
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing				
824.261 Electrician	38	5	7.6	11
828.281 Electronics mechanic	20	1	20.0	4
Painting, Plastering, Cementing, & Related				
840.381 Painter	43	8	5.4	16
Excavating, Grating, Paving, & Related				
859.683 Operating engineer	49	4	12.2	17

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Structural Work Occupations--continued				
Construction				
860.381 Carpenter, rough	183	26	7.0	76
861.381 Bricklayer	21	8	2.6	10
862.381 Plumber, pipe fitter	28	3	9.3	7
869.664 Construction worker I	145	13	11.2	55
869.687 Construction worker II	201	13	15.5	88
Miscellaneous Structural Work				
899.381 Building maintenance repairer	102	8	12.8	46
Miscellaneous Occupations				
Motor Freight				
904.663 Tractor-trailer-truck driver	159	21	7.6	71
905.663 Heavy truck driver, van driver	132	29	4.6	49
906.683 Light truck driver	123	9	13.7	44
Transportation				
913.463 Bus driver, taxi driver	29	6	4.8	18
915.467 Automobile-service-station attendant	33	2	16.5	16
Packaging & Material Handling				
920.587 Hand packager	91	-	-	29
920.685 Machine packager	34	-	-	7
921-683 Industrial-truck operator	156	3	52.0	67
922.687 Laborer, stores	159	4	39.8	60
929.687 Material handler	604	42	14.4	235

Appendix II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, SCHUYLER COUNTY

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	-
Rural population	17,686
Families	4,698
Households	6,038

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	3,021	1,651	1,370
Married	8,423	4,210	4,213
Separated	252	119	133
Widowed	1,118	216	902
Divorced	628	302	326

Housing units (all types)	Number
Urban	-
Rural	7,560
Year-round housing units*	6,567
Occupied	6,038
Vacant	529
Seasonal/migratory units	993

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit

Persons/unit**	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
1 person	1,161	767	392
2 persons	1,934	1,613	321
3 persons	1,000	801	199
4 persons	980	840	140
5 persons	549	473	76
6+ persons	414	349	65

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

** Median persons/unit - 2.46

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	131
$10,000 - 14,000	223
15,000 - 19,000	342
20,000 - 24,999	389
25,000 - 29,999	352
30,000 - 34,999	347
35,000 - 39,999	275
40,000 - 49,999	367
50,000 - 79,999	285
80,000 - 99,999	19
100,000 - 149,999	14
150,000 - 199,999	0
200,000+	0
Median value	$29,100

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	6,005	4,813	1,192
Black	12	12	0
American Indian/ Eskimo/ Aleut.	11	9	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	5	0
Other	5	4	1
Spanish origin householders	18	14	4

Appendix III

IIIA. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970 VS. 1980, SCHUYLER COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980			Change 1970 to 1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	16,737	17,686	8,645	9,041	949	5.7
Under 5 years	1,493	1,274	630	644	-219	-14.7
Under 1 year	280	264	128	136	-16	-5.7
1 year	277	265	124	141	-12	-4.3
2 years	294	233	117	116	-61	-20.7
3 years	326	269	137	132	-57	-17.5
4 years	316	243	124	119	-73	-23.1
5 to 9 years	1,800	1,367	704	663	-433	-24.1
5 years	356	238	143	95	-118	-33.1
6 years	375	268	126	142	-107	-28.5
7 years	345	270	143	127	-75	-21.7
8 years	367	274	136	138	-93	-25.3
9 years	357	317	156	161	-40	-11.2
10 to 14 years	1,888	1,603	813	790	-285	-15.1
10 years	401	300	165	135	-101	-25.2
11 years	339	311	127	184	-28	-8.3
12 years	397	325	172	153	-72	-18.1
13 years	381	333	183	150	-48	-12.6
14 years	370	334	166	168	-36	-9.7
15 years	363	383	188	195	20	5.5
16 to 19 years	1,154	1,396	688	708	242	21.0
16 to 21 years	1,538	1,887	971	916	349	22.7
16 years	340	393	185	203	53	15.6
17 years	357	396	201	195	39	10.9
18 years	247	331	170	161	84	34.0
19 years	210	276	132	144	66	31.4
20 to 24 years	1,017	1,259	650	609	242	23.8
20 years	209	242	145	97	33	15.8
21 years	175	249	138	111	74	42.3
25-29 years	997	1,282	636	646	285	28.6
30-34 years	888	1,308	640	668	420	47.3
35-44 years	1,765	1,979	979	1,000	214	12.1
45-54 years	1,930	1,792	907	885	-138	-7.2
55-59 years	861	973	447	526	112	13.0
60-64 years	766	874	406	468	108	14.1
65-74 years	1,069	1,282	601	681	213	19.9
75-84 years	596	651	272	379	55	9.2
85+ years	150	263	84	179	113	75.3
16 and over	11,193	13,059	6,310	6,749	1,866	16.7
55 and over	3,442	4,043	1,810	2,233	601	17.5
62 and over	2,230	2,695	1,205	1,490	465	20.9
65 and over	1,815	2,196	957	1,239	381	21.0
Median age	28.3	31.0	30.1	32.0	2.7	9.5

SOURCE: *U.S. Census of Population: 1980*, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46l, prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, SCHUYLER COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian. Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	261	259	–	2	–	–
$5,000 - 7,499	370	366	2	2	–	–
7,500 - 9,999	400	396	–	2	–	2
10,000 - 14,999	988	979	6	3	–	–
15,000 - 19,999	961	954	–	2	–	5
20,000 - 24,999	789	787	–	–	–	4
25,000 - 34,999	674	672	–	2	–	–
35,000 - 49,999	215	215	–	–	–	–
50,000 or more	65	65	–	–	–	–
Mean	$18,030	$18,060	$10,058	$12,413	$0	$17,991

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty level	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	12,029	1,423
55-59	847	43
60-64	825	94
65 and over	1,784	273
Race		
Total	15,485	1,833
White	15,312	1,799
Black	39	7
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	47	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	65	3
Hispanic	57	16

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of poverty level
1,026	Below 75 percent
1,781	75 to 124 percent
1,264	125 to 149 percent
2,686	150 to 199 percent
10,561	Above 199 percent

Households with Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean Income
Total households	6,047	$16,161
Earnings	4,835	16,103
Wage and salary	4,602	15,53C
Nonfarm self employment	635	8,270
Farm self employment	365	3,107
Interest, dividends, or net profit	2,688	1,789
Social Security	1,922	4,236
Public Assistance	431	2,377
Other	1,850	3,187

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	619	$9,858
1 worker	1,561	15,308
2 or more workers	2,543	21,690

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing:* prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Appendix V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
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